

"Here shall the Press the people's rights protect,
Goaded by influence and unbridled by gain."

EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

D. H. MEYER, Editor and Publisher.

Thursday, July 9, 1863.

Agencies.

The following named gentlemen officiate as our agents and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions for the Eastern Sentinel, at our lowest rates.

S. M. PEPPERILL & Co., No. 27, Park Row, New York, and No. 6 State street, Boston.
J. C. & Co., Brown's Building, Philadelphia and Tribune Building, New York.
W. H. McNEILL & Co., 5th and Market streets, Philadelphia.
W. H. McNEILL & Co., No. 177, Williams street, New York.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. G. W. WOODWARD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Cheering News.

The news from the various divisions of our army, during the past week, is of the most cheering character. With the glorious victory achieved by General Mead's army in Pennsylvania, the surrender of Vicksburg to General Grant and the investment of Richmond by General Dix, we begin to think that we see the beginning of the end of this terrible civil war. The probabilities are that the administration will soon be called into a new position, and if in that it acts wisely, we may soon be relieved from the terrible affliction that has rested upon us for the past two years.

The 153d Regiment.

The most intense anxiety pervades throughout this county to hear of the whereabouts and condition of Col. Glantz's Regiment. We have made every effort to get a report from them, but up to this time of writing we know but little more than what the telegraph gave us on Friday last, which was an imperfect list of the casualties among the officers in the first day's fight. A letter was received here on Tuesday from young Hayden of this Borough, written at Parole Camp, at West Chester, Pa. He says that he with about 80 other members of the regiment, were taken prisoners, on the evening of the first day's fight, but does not give even a guess at the loss the regiment sustained in the conflict.

The following are the only names given, as yet, in any of the papers, of members of the regiment, either killed or wounded.

Capt. Harrison Young, Mooreburg, killed.
Capt. John P. Ricker, Easton, wounded.
Capt. Joe Meyers, Plainfield, wounded.
Capt. Theodore Howell, East Allen, wounded.
Lieut. Yeager, Bacon, wounded.
Lieut. Schuman, Nazareth, missing.
Lieut. Beaver, East Allen, wounded.
Lieut. Walter, Mooreburg, wounded.
Lieut. Arthur, (probably Capt. Ocker).

Vicksburg has Surrendered.

GEN. GRANT VICTORIOUS.

The whole north was put in ecstacy on Tuesday afternoon, by an official despatch from Admiral Porter, announcing the surrender of Vicksburg. It was consummated on Saturday, the Fourth of July—an auspicious time for the realization of another triumph for the Union and the flag. Gen. Pemberton offered on that morning to surrender if his troops were permitted to march out. Gen. Grant refused to accept of any conditions—an absolute surrender of the garrison as prisoners of war was demanded. After a brief consultation with his officers General Pemberton surrendered unconditionally, and Vicksburg was ours, after a long and tedious siege.

THE CABINET AND THE RECALL OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.

A telegram from Washington says, President Lincoln called his Cabinet together last week for the express purpose of removing General Halleck and appointing General McClellan in his place. It is said that Secretaries Chase and Stanton raised such a storm about it—threatened to resign and all manner of things—that finally the President, to prevent a row in his Cabinet family, concluded to drop the subject for the present. The public demand the removal of both Stanton and Halleck, and his first duty is to comply with that demand.

GENERAL BUTLER'S RANK SETTLED.

The commission appointed to consider the claims of General BUTLER, of indelible memory, to outrank all other major generals in the army, have decided that General McClellan occupies the first place, General Fremont the second, Banks the third, Dix the fourth, and the hero of Big Bethel the last. This will be gallant to his Abolition friends.

JUDICIAL TULLENA.

Among the property recently condemned as prize by war by Judge Wylie, of Connecticut, was a large amount of Confederate money. The Court was puzzled to know what to do with it, inasmuch as to consider it would be to recognize it as property; to sell it would be to give it circulation and to destroy it would be to give aid and comfort to the enemy by relieving him of his liabilities.

Since our last issue the great battle of the rebellion has been fought, and that, too, on the soil of Pennsylvania. The fight commenced at Gettysburg, in Adams county, near the Maryland line, on Wednesday last, between the first and eleventh army corps, under command of General Reynolds and Howard, and the rebel commands of Ewell, Longstreet and Hill. The fight was a terribly severe one in which the eleventh army corps, to which is attached our 153d Pennsylvania Regiment, suffered terribly. At the close of the day our forces were compelled to fall back, but the enemy did not seem to be in condition to follow them. Nearly the whole of Gen. Mead's army came up during the night and the next morning the fight was renewed with increased vigor, and great advantage in our side. The fight was continued almost without interruption until Friday afternoon, when the rebels began to retire, leaving their dead upon the field and thousands upon thousands of wounded and prisoners in our hands. Lee's defeat was complete, and according to the best information we can get, on Friday night, he took advantage of the darkness to retreat and was in full flight on Saturday and Sunday, in the direction of Williamsport, on the Potomac, after a loss of some thirty or forty thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our own loss is greatly particularly in officers, but cannot equal that of the enemy. Among the killed is Gen. Reynolds, commander of the first army corps, who fell in the first day's fight, Gen. Doubleday and others. Among the wounded is Gen. Hancock, Gen. E. Sickles, (who has lost a leg), Gen. Ward, Gen. Greban, Gen. Warren, Gen. Barnes and others.

This great struggle, which lasted for three days and which terminated in such a glorious victory to our arms, does not equal in duration the seven days' fight on the Chickahominy, but outstrips it in severity. In fact in point of profligality of human life and desperate valor it will rank with the most celebrated battles of the world. From his experience at Antietam and at Gettysburg, Lee must be thoroughly convinced by this time that it is a very different thing to fight Northern troops on their own soil from fighting them in Virginia. Each time the further he moves north the worse he fares. If the War Department will only do its duty now this will be not only the last rebel invasion of the North, but the last great struggle of the rebellion. We cannot, at this time, with the immense mass of contradictory and conflicting reports before us, attempt to particularize or give details of the fight. The following description of the fight on Friday, which decided the conflict in our favor, is from the pen of a correspondent of the New York Herald, and tells the tale so graphically and in such few words, that we transfer it to our columns.

The battle of Friday was the most desperate, most heroic and decisive of the war. It was commenced at early daybreak on our extreme left by a determined attack by the enemy with musketry and artillery. The attack was met by the Sixth corps and portions of the First and the Fifth, the Third lying close at hand in reserve. The battle raged fiercely at this point for nearly three hours, when the enemy fell back, yielding to us the whole of the battle field of that morning, as well as of the previous day.

Nearly simultaneous with the opening of the attack on the left, movements were discovered on the right indicating that an effort was making to flank our position in that direction. Our artillery on Cemetery Hill at once opened, throwing heavy volleys of shell over and to the north and east of the town. At this point we had eight or ten batteries in position, covered by earth works. The enemy responded bravely to our cannonading, but with poor effect, and were evidently much annoyed by our fire. They, however, pressed their columns on to the right, and very soon our infantry poured on that flank and were earnestly engaged. The contest here was even more earnest and continuous than on the left. The Twelfth and portions of the Eleventh corps withstood the shock, giving never an inch of ground to their assailants.

The fight raged here on the face of a city mountain, densely wooded, from the summit of which batteries could command our position on Cemetery Hill. It is evidently with a view of gaining this position that the enemy made the assault. For this purpose Hill's corps, that had fought on the left on the previous day, was brought around to the right to reinforce Early, and as the scheme was developed it appeared that the enemy's attack on the left was intended merely as a diversion to cover this movement. From a distance the progress of the fight could be observed by the curling smoke rising above the woods, marking the line of the battle contest.

In this struggle our General artillery was brought into play, and did most excellent service from impromptu positions on the elevated points back of Cemetery Hill, compelling the face of the mountain where the enemy were supposed to be. This sent a fire of shell, added to the steady and finishing order of the glorious Twelfth corps, ultimately checked the vastly superior force of the enemy, who for an hour or two had been gradually advancing. At the critical juncture, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

one or two brigades of New York troops, supposed to be within the Pennsylvania lines, arrived, and were immediately thrown into position to reinforce the right wing, which was being so badly pressed. This assistance determined the fate of the day. The enemy, unable before it, and soon the curling smoke that marked the line of the contest began to recede, surely indicating that the enemy was falling back; but if they gave away at all it was but slowly, fighting at every step; and then the battle raged for hours, and until afternoon, when the enemy abandoned the field in that direction. But they did not yet yield the day. For a period hostilities seemed to be suspended; but the suspension was very brief.

The rebel columns seemed to be moved as if by magic, and within an hour their whole force was massed directly in our front, and once more the fierce and deadly contest opened. This time it was an assault along the entire line—a last resort, the forlorn hope of the enemy. They were weakened in numbers, they were dispirited and utterly demoralized; yet Lee had a reputation to save and a name to make, and at any sacrifice of life he seemed bound to win the day; but he strove in vain. The Union troops were fighting at home and among their own people. They fought like heroes, and, inspired by success, they had no thought of defeat. They could have withstood three times the force the enemy hurled against them. It was mere play for them to drive back the columns of the rebels, and so they did drive them back, and at five o'clock, after more than twelve hours constant fighting, the contest terminated, the national troops victorious at every point, and having nearly the entire battle field in their possession.

Time fails me to dwell upon the details of this brilliant and glorious battle. It would be interesting to state how we took thousands of thousands of prisoners, how the enemy were slaughtered, how our men fell by thousands, heroically defending their national emblem; but let all this be deferred; the day is over, the victory is won, the country is saved.

At the close of the action General Lee had the impudence to send in a flag of truce asking a suspension of hostilities, to give him time for the burial of the dead and an exchange of prisoners. General Meade replied that he intended to recapture all the prisoners the enemy had taken, and that he would take their dead for them. Failing in this attempt to gain time, and badly wasted at all points, the rebels had no other recourse but to avail themselves of the fast approaching night to fall back to the mountains. So precipitate that their retreat on Friday night that their guards and sentinels in town were not relieved, and were captured.

On Saturday morning upwards of eleven hundred stragglers were taken in Gettysburg, besides our wounded who had fallen into the enemy's hands on Wednesday. At early daybreak General Pleasanton was started in pursuit of the rebels with his artillery, and at last accounts was pressing them hard.

The summary of this battle it would be difficult to give at this time. Both sides have lost heavily. The country about Gettysburg is crowded with wounded men. Every house and barn is a hospital. Probably in the aggregate of both armies at least 50,000 men have been placed hors de combat. The opportunity of this loss would probably be, twenty thousand Union and thirty thousand rebels. In addition to this, we have captured from twelve to twenty thousand prisoners, which is more than quadruple what they have taken from us, including our wounded who fell into their hands on Wednesday, and who were recaptured by us in Gettysburg on Saturday morning.

Since Friday there was no general engagement, but cavalry skirmishes in the rear of the enemy are continually progressing. The rebels retreated by way of Greencastle and Hagerstown. Firing was heard in that direction on Monday. A fight was also reported at Fayetteville on Monday, and another at Mechanicsburg, no doubt the operations of our cavalry on the enemy's rear. It is a remarkable fact that the late seizure of horses made by the rebels from the farmers in Pennsylvania and Maryland has turned out greatly to their disadvantage. The animals, not being trained to the battle field, have become so unmanageable as to render their riders almost helpless when attacked by our cavalry.

Despatches from Harrisburg on Monday state that General Couch has pushed forward all his effective force to co-operate with the Army of the Potomac. His advance is already in contact with the enemy and aiding General Mead's Army. General Lee, as far as known, holds all the passes in the South Mountain leading into the Cumberland valley from Gettysburg. The troops under General Pierce, formerly Milroy's command, captured at Greencastle five hundred prisoners, two wagons loaded with plunder and three pieces of artillery. The prisoners were stragglers making their way to the Potomac, in company with wagon trains. Gen. Pleasanton and General Stuart were skirmishing all day on Monday, in the vicinity of Bridgeport.

A heavy freshet came down the Potomac as far as Washington on Monday, and it was stated that all the ferds from Falling Waters were rendered completely impassable. The waters of the Potomac were six feet above the bridge level. It appears that the pontoon bridge at Williamsport was not destroyed as reported, the rebel General Imboden having too strong a force there to protect it, so that Lee's retreat into Virginia is not cut off, as was supposed.

General Meade has issued an address to his army congratulating them upon the recent victory. He says, however, "our task is not yet accomplished," and the Commanding General looks to the army for greater efforts to drive from our soil every residue of the presence of the invader.

It is stated on excellent authority that the rebel General Ewell, the successor of Stonewall Jackson, died on Monday from his wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg on Friday.

It is truly gratifying to witness the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the constituents of George W. Woodward for Governor, and Walter H. Lowrie for Judge of the Supreme Court, are hailed throughout the Commonwealth. Since the Convention of the 27th people's month from—hope sits upon every patriot's countenance, joy beams in the eye of every genuine lover of his country.

It is not only life-long Democrats who are gratified. Thousands of men who have never voted the Democratic ticket, but who now see clearly that nothing but a change of rulers—a substitution of statesmen and patriots for demagogues and functionaries—can save the country, are with us heart and soul, will act with us through the campaign, vote with us at the election, rejoice with us over the victory we shall achieve, and hereafter help us to keep the nation and the State from the political control of men who invariably prove themselves incompetent to govern.

Let us rejoice, for victory already dawns, and salvation is near!

REPORTED SPECIAL REBEL MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The New York Herald of Tuesday, contains a special despatch from Washington, which says the Vice President of the rebel government, Alexander H. Stephens, and Mr. Commissioner Ould, came down the James river on board the rebel gunboat Dragon, on Saturday, under a flag of truce, and requested permission from Admiral Lee to proceed to Washington in order to present in person an important communication from Jefferson Davis to Abraham Lincoln. Admiral Lee at once despatched to Washington for instructions. A Cabinet meeting was accordingly held yesterday morning, and it was decided that permission should not be granted to these gentlemen to fulfill their mission, "whatever it was, in Washington. Admiral Lee was instructed to inform them that the ordinary channels of communication would suffice for the transmission of any message they might have to send to Mr. Lincoln. Meantime the rebel gunboat had steamed up the James river while awaiting the reply from Washington.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED.—The Adams Express Company at Baltimore have, since the late battles, established an ambulance corps for the accommodation of the wounded, and on Sunday they sent up to Gettysburg horses and wagons with supplies of delicacies and wines for the use of the sick soldiers. A wagon load of like refreshments, to be contributed by the citizens of Baltimore, will be despatched daily to the scene of the late battles. The movement is highly commendable.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM ON HIS WAY NORTH.—The Bermuda Royal Gazette, of the 23d ult., says that Mr. Vallandigham arrived on that island, on the Sunday previous, on the Confederate Steamer Lady Davis, from Wilmington, North Carolina. It is said by that paper that he was on his way to Canada, where he has probably arrived before this time.

F. P. SELLERS, Editor and Proprietor of the Delaware Intelligencer, died at the residence of his brother, in Philadelphia, at 6 o'clock, P. M., on the 30th ult., in the 63d year of his age. He was on his return home from Washington City, having been on a visit to the Army of the Potomac, to look after a sick son in the 11th Regiment N. J. Volunteers.

Hon. George W. Jones, of Iowa, has commenced a suit against Secretary Seward for causing his arrest and incarceration in Fort Lafayette. The papers were served on Mr. Seward on his recent visit to Auburn. The damages are laid at \$50,000. E. K. Meade, Esq., of New York, is the plaintiff's attorney.

DON'T UNDERSTAND THE "SITUATION."—A Washington letter-writer states that the President being asked, a day or two since, what Lee designed doing, replied, "Show me a man who can answer the question, and I will take him right over to see Gen. Halleck."

Local Matters.

Bound Over to Answer.

The Provost Marshal of this District, Capt. SAMUEL YOUNG, is under bonds to answer, at our next Court, a charge of Assault and Battery on a returned maimed volunteer. As the matter is to undergo a legal investigation, we forbear any remarks that might prejudice the case.

A Fat Baby.

One day last week we saw the fattest and plumpest baby, at Dilz's Hotel, in this Borough, that we ever gazed upon. The little cherub was just one year old on the 29th ult., and weighs forty-two pounds. It belongs to Mrs. George Dilz of Sergeantville, New Jersey. It is a girl and its mother is as proud of it as any mother could be of such a "master piece."

The Glass Word.

The magnificent sword which has been purchased for Col. CHARLES GLANTZ, by the officers and men of his command, and which is to be presented to him on the return of the regiment, is now on exhibition at the jewelry store of Mr. Stein, on Third street, in this Borough.

The sword is one of the most handsome we ever saw. The blade is of fine Damascus steel, handsomely inlaid with gold; the hilt of solid steel, studded with thirty-four golden stars, surmounted with a coronet of garnet; the guard of massive gilt with the letters "U. S." carved thereon; the scabbard is very heavily plated with gold, with the Pennsylvania coat of arms raised thereon with letters "C. G." studded with diamonds set in black enamel; between the coat of arms and the letters "C. G." is a highly burnished plate bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Col. Charles Glantz, of the 153d Pennsylvania Volunteers, by the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of his Regiment, as a token of their affectionate regard. May 24, 1863."

DEATH OF GEN. R. C. HALE.—Reuben C. Hale, Quartermaster General of the State of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Readingville, Milton county, on Thursday last, after a protracted illness.

It was commonly reported here for a week past that Capt. RAYMOND, of this county, had been killed in a cavalry skirmish in the neighborhood of Suffolk. It will be gratifying to his friends to know that this report is not true, as we learn from a Richmond paper, that he is a prisoner in that city. We believe that this is the second time the Captain has been in "Libby" since he entered the service.

The "Iron Regiment."

The second regiment, which was mustered into the State service last week, at Reading, contains seven companies from this county, and is termed the Iron Regiment. The following companies comprise the regiment, viz:

Capt. (Ills.)	Northampton.
Thompson, Heller,	"
Kelly,	"
McKean,	"
Koch,	"
Corn,	"
McDowell,	Lehigh.
Brown,	Clifton.

They elected the following officers: Melchior H. Horn, Colonel. Wm. H. Thompson, Lieutenant Colonel. Thomas H. Thompson, Lieutenant Colonel. William Munchler, Adjutant. The officers of the above Regiment were mustered and sworn into the service by Major Wm. M. Hester, Mustering Officer.

Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the Reception of the 153d Regiment.—The Committee appointed at the Bath meeting for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of Col. Glantz's Regiment, met at the Court House, in this Borough, on Friday last, and organized temporarily by calling FRANKLIN STROTZ, Esq., of Plainfield, to the chair.

The object of the meeting was stated by Hon. Philip Johnson, who also read the reply of the regiment to the committee designating the place where they would be disbanded. A number of names were then added to the committee.

In consequence of the reported heavy loss sustained by the regiment in the battles near Gettysburg last week, it was suggested that a committee be sent on to look after and take care of the wounded. Pending the consideration of this matter the committee adjourned to meet at the United States Hotel, at 11 o'clock.

The Committee met, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. STROTZ in the chair. On motion of E. J. Fox, Esq., Hon. PHILIP JOHNSON was chosen permanent chairman of the committee. On motion of Mr. Neiman, James McKean, Esq., was chosen Vice President.

On motion of Mr. Fox, Henry Green and D. H. Neiman were selected Secretaries. The subject of sending a committee to the battle field again came up, when Mr. Billheimer, of Bethlehem township, moved that a committee of five be appointed for that purpose. The motion was subsequently modified so as to embrace the names of those who would volunteer to go. Whereupon the following named gentlemen volunteered to go, viz:

Edward Eckert, A. S. Knecht, Samuel Hayden, Thomas Leidy, Peter Krenner and Peter A. Shimer. Mr. Hadly stated that Bethlehem Borough would also send a committee for the same purpose. On motion of Mr. Fox additional names were added to the committee.

Mr. Fox moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed as a committee on collection, and that they procure the Fair Grounds or some other suitable place, for the collection, and to make all the necessary arrangements in reference thereto, and that the friends of the Regiment be requested to contribute articles for the entertainment, and to forward the same to the place designated for the collection, early on the morning of the day of reception.

The resolution was adopted and the following named gentlemen appointed said committee. E. J. Fox, Jacob R. Odenwelder, R. C. Pyle, Franklin Strotz, John C. Leiffrid, Andrew Calvin, John Dunbar, E. J. Kuntz, John Lautbach, John G. Billheimer, Joseph Kleckner, P. F. Ellenberger, John A. Seitz, N. Veille, John Stotter.

The following named gentlemen were then appointed as committees to collect funds in the Borough towards defraying the expenses of the reception. Bushkill Ward.—C. Edward Hecht, Thos. T. Miller. Lehigh Ward.—David Garis, Otto Voight, West Ward.—Thos. Robinson, T. J. Hay. The members of the committee of arrangements from the several Boroughs and townships, appointed at the Bath meeting, have full power, under the resolutions they adopted, to collect funds are hereby requested to attend to that duty.

The following named gentlemen were then appointed as a committee to make all the other arrangements necessary for the reception, viz: Hon. Geo. W. Stein, James McKean, Owen Reich, Charles Seitz, T. J. Hay, Henry Green, George Able, John Stotter, Samuel Bollen, Alexander Wilson, C. Edward Hecht, W. L. Davis, Peter F. Ellenberger. This committee met on Saturday morning and made the following appointments. Order of the Day.—Hon. PHILIP JOHNSON, Chief Marshal.—Maj. THOMAS W. LYNN, Trust of Com.—Samuel Bollen. HENRY GREEN, Esq., was selected to preside at the collection.

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